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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA

By FRANK P. MacLENNAN.

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WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 10.—For Kansas: Forecast: 60° S. W. Sunday; Fair, followed by rain or snow; colder in eastern portion tonight; warmer in western portion Sunday; winds do not last.

The Atchison Globe never can get over its exasperation because the women won't stay in the kitchen.

No man who does not live in Atchison ever gets B. Waggener's first name spelled exactly right.

ALICE GIFFERS has a job on the North and South railroad "What isn't got no terminus" as Colonel Kimpton would say.

At El Dorado teachers come around with a wagon. "From each according to his ability and to each according to his needs" seems to be the rule of action there.

At a teachers' meeting in Bourbon county the question was decided: "Order and How to Secure It." Only one teacher was found who advocated the rawhide. That teacher was moved the county over for having order.

Mr. SMITH may not provide for the Ware Library. At the last meeting of the council a petition signed by sixty-six tax payers, asking that the city council submit the proposition of levying a tax to support the public library to the voters of the city at the next election, was read. The petition was granted and the city attorney was instructed to draw up an ordinance ordering the election.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean doesn't seem to know exactly where it is at, judging from its headlines one day recent: "Anxiety is at an end"; "Bond issue makes the monetary future safe"; "Dun & Co. report a gradual industrial recovery"; "Market for wheat, cotton and all kinds of iron and steel has distinctly revived." On another page: "Wilson bill does it"; "Timmins' glass factory at Pittsburgh stops operation"; "Fires are drawn today"; "Prospect of foreign competition fatal to trade"; "Other concerns expected to close—Iron and steel men will make present to the senate."

THE TOPEKA STATE JOURNAL's report of Speaker Reed's speech stated that he closed his left hand above his head, but it put an oil lamp showing a candle in the palm, the point of his fingers pointing toward the sky. The lamp was held by the right hand extended in the attitude of a professional singer. The JOURNAL is the most uninteresting paper west of the Mississippi—Burlington Republican.

The picture got a little twisted in its transmission by wire, but it was an accurate representation of ex-Speaker Reed who is a "singer" when he gets after the Democrats and one whose fist, metaphorically speaking, they are all afraid of.

AN OFFICER of the Cleveland-Carlsbad band home writes the STATE JOURNAL: "As anticipated the government has come to the relief of the New York banks which were suffering for a market in which to loan their accumulating millions. The common people could not furnish sufficient security, so the general government comes to their relief in selling government bonds on which the suffering millions must pay interest, and finally the principal. As soon as the present offer of fifty millions is gone, more will be supplied until all the surplus cash of the great banks shall be provided with a market and the people will be taxed to pay both interest and principal."

THE thirteenth annual encampment of the department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic, will commence at the city of Newton, Kansas, on the 20th of February, 1894, and will continue from day to day until the business of the encampment is completed. The railroads of Kansas have granted a rate of one fare for the round trip. There will be a campfire on the evening of February 20, which will be held in Wright's park, and will convene promptly at 8 o'clock p.m. The business meetings of the encampment will be held at the park, and the first meeting will convene at 2 o'clock, February 20. This session will convene as an open meeting and the address of welcome and other opening exercises of the encampment will be held preliminary to the regular session. The campfire is

the evening will be addressed by General Commander-in-chief William Warner and others.

KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

The cost of voting to Saline county in the last election was thirty cents a head. Eighteen cars of fat cattle and one car of horses, were shipped out of Dunlap last week.

Some of the school children at Lincoln say they would rather have the scarlet fever than smell mustard.

The Atchison Globe estimates that a man who has hanged ten years has eaten a wagon load of steamed prunes.

The Lawrence young woman who belongs to the Podilier Breyer's association, like to have a man around whom it submits to setting the hem.

The Arcadia News has discovered that there are twenty-three different Arcadias in the United States stretching from Florida to California.

The hard times have struck Queen City with such force that the Methodist revival is running on half time, but the wages of sin continues the same.

The mumps have broken out among the school masters at the State Normal college, and nothing now can keep the young men from being attacked.

The Burlington city council has passed an ordinance prohibiting stock from running at large and rules the question arises what will the city do with its day.

The Connell Grove schools have closed for two weeks account of Cholera. The children that haven't had 'em think they have about as bad a time as if they had to go to school.

There is a good opening for somebody at Wellington. The Mill says: The distillery in the rear of the old Paul the house is open, and there is nothing to prevent one from walking into it.

Hawthorne Woods. The literary at Leavenworth is progressing nicely. John Smith pulled a gun on Henry Knapp and Harry closed the debate by shooting John in three or four fresh places with a knife.

Allenge has another literary club. It is getting so that even the children don't care for "The Prelude," and the person who hasn't an opinion on the "Herculean poem" or poor Mrs. Byron's case, is an object of pity.

Sunday closing of the barber shop at Parsons has resulted in so many men pulling atards and sheaving themselves that the barbers are doing money. If the barbers will wait on a little while they will all come back.

The contest in the Clay Center high school between Lays and Wilks resulted in a victory for the girls—\$4.79 to \$1.39. The girls had the highest percentage on orations and declamations and the boys on essay, music and illustration.

TALKED ON SOCIALISM.

The Subject Discussed by the Unity Club Last Night.

Unity Club and a few visitors listened attentively last night to a discussion of "Socialism" which was participated in by Mr. A. W. Dana, Mr. L. A. Stephens, Mr. J. F. Duran.

The subject of Mr. Dana's speech was "Profit Sharing as a solution of the Labor Problem." He described the system of profit sharing as carried on in England and France where the management of the corporation is wholly with the owners who in the absence of the profits each employee is to receive and has employees making no voice in the matter.

The profit divided from large fortunes where this is item is not a small usually, the employee receiving at his share not to exceed \$15 or \$20 a year. The employee can not draw this \$20 from the corporation at the end of the year, but it remains in the business and is paid to his family at his death, leaving a kind of life insurance.

He said that this system, while it added little to the employer's income, was more satisfactory for that reason to those to be considered with favor in this country.

Mr. L. A. Stephens talked about socialism as the solution of the labor problem. He said the solution of the labor problem would be in forming independent for all the vast array of employments for all the varieties of employees.

This could be done, he said, through state and government ownership and control of the means of production, employment, and permanent employment would be secured for every man who was employed by the state would have the assurance that he would not be discharged as long as he did his work well and was faithful.

The real reason that this would solve the problem was, he said, that it would eliminate all element of profit for private gain and like the post office, all forms of business would be run with the one aim to make the receipts meet the expenses.

Mr. T. F. Duran replied to the speech of Mr. Stephens. He said the government as a business enterprise has always been a failure, and cited the post office, which he said the people had always been taxed to keep up. He said the government is simply the creation of some political party, and never represents more than one-half the voters of the country. If the government goes into business to furnish labor for everybody, it must have men at the heads of the several departments who are acquainted with the commerce of the world, which through our present system would be an impossibility, as men are not elected to office on account of their business qualifications.

A Satisfactory Explanation.

Scientist—What do you suppose is the cause of the cyclones and tornados being so strong out here?

Citizen—Well, stranger, I reckon it's because they take so much exercise.—Frick.

Community of Interest.

Some are short, and some are tall.
And some are twisty and twisty.
But nearly all big or small.
Are after the long green.

New York Sun.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures ulcers. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures burns. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures scrofula. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures ulcers.

THE POLAR PROBLEM.

GREAT REVIVAL OF INTEREST IN ARCTIC WORK.

Importance and Value of Polar Explorations—Views of Scientists—Several Expeditions Preparing to Start Out—Travel Over the Frozen Arctic Sea.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—There has been a tremendous revival of interest in arctic work, and the American capital appears to be the center of it. In the opinion of arctic students, of whom there are a good many in Washington, the year 1894 is likely to prove of prime importance in northern exploration. Efforts in the frozen north will never wholly cease. As long as man returns the spirit of adventure and there are unknown regions to be traversed endeavor to penetrate them will continue. It is safe to say that man will never desist trying to reach the north pole till the north pole, or at least its vicinity, shall have been reached.

Dr. Nansen has not underrated the seriousness of his undertaking. Every provision that the most careful study could suggest has been made. He goes provisioned for six years, anticipating that at least three or four years will be required to drift through the Arctic sea from Siberia to Spitzbergen or Greenland. My own opinion, if it be worth anything, is that Dr. Nansen will never drift nearer the pole than the east coast of Franz-Josef Land, in about latitudes 84 or 85. But I do believe the day will come when the crushing of his ship or the failure of his plans will make it necessary for him to abandon the Fram and take to the pack ice in his small boat—of which he has an ample supply—and make his escape to civilization. This, I have no doubt, he will be able to do. Travel over the frozen surface of the Arctic sea has again and again been proved safe and practicable.

To those persons who look wholly to dollars and cents, or to considerations purely utilitarian, arctic exploration is the height of foolishness. They ask: Of what use? What is to be gained? There can be no farming land or mineral or other natural wealth in the unknown regions. Even if a remnant of millions of whales should be discovered, it would be impossible, argues these persons, for the whale fishers to get to them. Should the pole itself be reached, they argue, the lucky explorers would find it impossible to bring a piece of it away with him as a trophy. Indeed he might find it difficult to determine where the pole was after he had reached its immediate vicinity.

A Field For Adventures.
But the arctic explorer need not be deterred or discouraged by these utilitarian, nor to say sordid, views. Doubtless the public is tired of the arctic exploration which ends in disaster, in starvation, by the sacrifices of valuable lives. The public never hears of an arctic expedition that it does not at once begin to think of the reaching party or parties which will have to follow in its footsteps. But the public is not weary of efforts in the polar world which are properly planned and equipped—efforts which reduce risk to life to such a minimum that it need scarcely be considered at all.

Mankind will never weary of stories of adventure from real life, and an arctic expedition is necessarily a series of adventures. It is a struggle against the adverse conditions of nature in a region where difficulties are many and dangers are great enough to test the courage of the participants. Until human nature shall have been radically changed there will be enormous popular interest in arctic work, and the polar explorer who actually accomplishes something, who knows what he wants to do and goes about it in a businesslike manner, need never fear that the interest and sympathy of the masses of the people will not be with him.

As to the importance and value of arctic exploration there is no longer any question in the minds of men whose opinions count for much. The best evidence of this is the fact that the most reliable supporters of arctic effort are the scientific men of the world, the men who know that however important science which has for its aim the study of our earth must forever remain incomplete and unsatisfactory if the conditions existing in the inner and now unknown polar area are left in mystery.

The objective point of an arctic expedition is directly or indirectly the north pole, or a point near it.

The polar world is directly or indirectly the objective point of a majority of arctic explorers, the best scientific judgment is that it is not necessary to reach the north pole in order to solve what is known as the polar problem. That problem is simply, What lies with the unexplored countries? There are now 11,000 square miles of the earth in which man has never set his foot. There are 11,000 square miles of the earth in which man has never set his foot. There are now 11,000 square miles of the earth in which man has never set his foot. There are now 11,000 square miles of the earth in which man has never set his foot. There are now 11,000 square miles of the earth in which man has never set his foot. There are now 11,000 square miles of the earth in which man has never set his foot.

Extreme as these two theories are, they have both been advocated by men of learning. There are strong arguments in favor of both. Who is to decide between them? Who is to determine if the truth lies in either extreme, or is it far more likely, half way between? Why, the man who goes within the polar region and returns to civilization.

The man who does it will do more for science, more for knowledge, more for mankind, than who builds up a fortune of ten times a million dollars. He will do more for himself, too, if the approval and admiration of one's fellows are worth more than their envy.

Now to the Pole.

The explorer who solves the arctic problem may or may not go to the north pole. If he does go to that spot where all lines of longitude converge, where there is no east, west, north, and no direction but south, he will do a wonderfully sensational thing, which will catch the imagination of the world as no other fact in exploration has done since the discovery of America. But scientific men and eminent geographers agree that in all probability the arctic problem will be as well solved by penetration to the eighty-sixth or eighty-seventh parallel of latitude as by reaching the pole itself.

Man has already reached within 430 statute miles of the pole. That was the point reached by Lockwood and Brainard of the Greely expedition. If this can be cut down one-half, if some one will only penetrate 200 miles farther within the unknown country, the polar problem will be solved, for the simple reason that what is found there will pretty surely determine what lies beyond.

Expeditions in the Field.

There is a good chance that this will be done during the present year. Two arctic expeditions are already in the field.

In a few months there may be two or three more. Dr. Nansen of Christiania is now in the Arctic ocean somewhere north of Siberia in his stout little ship, the Fram, or Forward. This is in many respects the most remarkable arctic effort ever made. In the opinion of many, it is foolhardy and sure to result in disaster. But those who have looked most carefully into the question, and who best understand what arctic dangers are, incline to the belief that Dr. Nansen will come out all right, even if he does not in time reach the vicinity of the pole. His plan, as nearly everyone knows, is to place his strong little ship in the arctic current, which is believed to flow from east to west, and drift with it toward the pole. That there is such a current admits of but little doubt. How strong or steady it is, whether it flows with sufficient force to carry a ship through in the time that men can support life in those latitudes, remains to be seen.

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